

WINCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE RURAL DISTRICT

For the Year 1968

BY

P. J. SPELLER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

AND

E. M. ORGAN, M.A.P.H.I., C.R.S.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Public Cleansing Officer

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STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

<u>Medical Officer of Health:</u>	P. J. SPELLER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<u>Chief Public Health Inspector and Public Cleansing Officer:</u>	E. M. ORGAN, M.A.P.H.I.
<u>Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Public Cleansing Officer:</u>	S. H. BEYER, M.A.P.H.I.
<u>District Public Health Inspectors:</u>	B. H. BROCKWAY, M.A.P.H.I. R. C. BROWN, M.A.P.H.I. (resigned 31st March, 1968) E. BENNETT, M.A.P.H.I. D. T. EVANS, M.A.P.H.I. L. A. FEETAM, M.A.P.H.I. (appointed 27th May, 1968) F. LEE, M.A.P.H.I.
<u>Pupil Public Health Inspectors:</u>	N. E. MARTINESZ M. W. HILL
<u>Chief Clerk:</u>	C. B. ASHMAN
<u>Clerical Staff:</u>	Mrs. D. M. BENNETT (resigned 16th June, 1968) Miss J. M. DEWEY Mrs. M. J. FLOWERS Mrs. J. S. CUFFLING (appointed 15th July, 1968) Mrs. J. HURLOCK (part-time) Mrs. J. M. ROSE (part-time)
<u>Rodent Officer:</u>	O. J. NORRIS
<u>Public Cleansing:</u>	
<u>Superintendent:</u>	K. G. JONES
<u>Clerical Assistant:</u>	M. J. BUCKLAND



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Winchester 3201

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Winchester.

July, 1969

To the Chairman and Members,
Winchester Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1968 on the health of the Winchester Rural District.

The District has remained free from serious epidemics throughout the year. Dysentery cases were notified intermittently during this time giving a small rise in the total number. Salmonella infections accounted for some food poisoning cases in which, in two instances, neighbouring local authorities were also involved.

With regard to the vital statistics, it can be seen that the population has increased by 1,460 during the past twelve months, the number of live births remaining approximately constant at 1,022. Compared with 1967 the number of illegitimate live births has fallen from a previous high total of 76 and the infant mortality rate has halved. The corrected death rate is slightly lower and compares favourably with that for England and Wales.

Once again I must draw attention to the continuing rise in deaths from cancer of the lung. Ischaemic heart disease was the commonest single cause of death followed by cerebro-vascular disease.

My personal clerk, Mrs. D. M. Bennett, retired in June after ten years with this Health Department and in her place was appointed Mrs. M. J. Flowers who was already working in the Department. District Public Health Inspector Mr. R. C. Brown resigned in March and took up an appointment in Stevenage, Herts., and Mr. L. A. Feetam came from Chipping Sodbury to take his place.

I wish to thank the Members of the Council and particularly the Health Committee for their encouragement during the year and my colleagues for their interest and co-operation. I should also like to mention with appreciation the help that this Department has received from the local General Practitioners and Health Visitors and, as always, the Public Health Laboratory Service has provided valuable and efficient assistance.

I am indebted to the clerical staff for their help in compiling this report.

P. J. SPELLER.

Medical Officer of Health.

A. STATISTICS OF THE AREA

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	109,612
Population (mid-1968)	...	...	...	...	55,610
Number of inhabited dwellings	...	...	...	...	19,164
Rateable Value (at 1st April 1968)	...	...	...	...	£2,274,734
Sum represented by a penny rate (1968-69)	...	...	...	...	£9,300

Population

		Census <u>1961</u>	<u>1968</u>
General population	...	46,237	55,610
Number of inhabited dwellings	...	14,450	19,164
Number of persons per dwelling	...	3.19	2.90

The increase in population as compared with 1967 is estimated to be 1,460.

The largest increase occurred in the parish of Hedge End, which shows an increase of 677 as compared with the previous year; other parishes which show a marked increase are New Alresford (268), West End (180), Fair Oak (172) and Littleton (149).

Particulars of the population and dwellings in each of the various parishes are shown in the following table:

PARISH	POPULATION		DWELLINGS		
	Census 1961	Estimated 1968	Council Houses	Caravans	Total Dwellings
Abbotts Barton ...	23	20	-	-	9
Beauworth ...	149	82	-	-	40
Bighton ...	179	149	4	-	65
Bishops Sutton ...	538	555	18	-	198
Botley ...	1,423	2,002	133	29	623
Bramdean ...	535	524	20	-	238
Bursledon ...	3,560	3,367	499	11	1,164
Cheriton ...	563	604	24	9	216
Chilcomb ...	176	166	-	24	62
Colden Common ...	1,668	2,169	96	186	772
Compton ...	1,273	1,301	87	2	422
Crawley ...	498	503	14	2	160
Fair Oak ...	1,858	2,905	139	39	942
Hamble ...	3,001	2,985	300	44	1,000
Headbourne Worthy	823	666	8	7	396
Hedge End ...	4,464	7,394	258	242	2,660
Hound ...	4,992	4,761	561	7	1,613
Hursley ...	728	723	23	1	302
Itchen Stoke & Ovington ...	253	249	6	1	110
Itchen Valley ...	1,217	1,303	61	4	447
Kilmeston ...	216	203	10	2	87
Kings Worthy ...	2,113	2,436	325	9	912
Littleton ...	985	2,652	23	42	900
Micheldever ...	1,091	1,071	51	5	412
New Alresford ...	2,159	3,293	239	34	1,169
Northington ...	205	233	-	4	89
Old Alresford ...	527	536	34	-	181
Olivers Battery ...	747	1,203	-	35	436
Otterbourne ...	808	983	46	5	329
Owslebury ...	717	709	64	5	253
Sparsholt ...	715	685	66	4	227
Tichborne ...	192	197	-	-	79
Twyford ...	1,411	1,580	105	5	575
West End ...	5,064	5,640	212	101	1,963
Wonston ...	1,385	1,801	95	56	657

VITAL STATISTICS

	Win- chester R.D.C.	Hamp- shire C.C.	England & Wales (Provisional)
Number of live births	1,022	17,542	-
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	18.4	18.4	16.9
Illegitimate live births per cent of total births	5.7	6.5	-
Number of stillbirths	11	219	-
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	10.6	12.0	14.3
Total live and stillbirths	1,033	17,761	-
Infant deaths	10	287	-
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (total) ...	9.8	16.3	18.3
Legitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	8.3	16.3	-
Illegitimate infant mortality per 1,000 illegitimate live births	34.5	17.5	-
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	5.9	10.9	12.3
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) ...	3.9	9.2	10.5
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 live and stillbirths)	14.5	21.5	25.0
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	nil	2	-
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths ...	nil	0.1	-

Births

		1968			1967	1966
		M.	F.	Total	Total	Total
Live births (legitimate)	...	468	496	964	967	925
Live births (illegitimate)	...	28	30	58	76	40
Live birth rate (corrected)	...	-	-	18.6	19.7	18.4
Live birth rate						
(England and Wales)	...	-	-	16.9	17.2	17.7

Deaths

		1968			1967	1966
		M.	F.	Total	Total	Total
Total deaths	... ..	313	373	686	630	632
Death rate (corrected)	... ..	-	-	10.0	11.4	11.5
Death rate (England & Wales)	...	-	-	11.9	11.2	11.7

Deaths by Age Groups

Age Group	M.	F.	Total	Ratio of total deaths	Chief causes of death
Under 1 year	5	5	10	3.1%	
1 - 14 years	2	3	5		
15 - 24 years	5	1	6		
25 - 44 years	6	5	11	1.6%	Heart disease (46)
					Malignant disease (35)
45 - 64 years	72	41	113	16.5%	Cerebro-vascular disease (11)
65 - 74 years	90	58	148	21.6%	Heart disease (191)
					Cerebro-vascular disease (90)
					Other circulatory disease (30)
75 years and over	133	260	393	57.2%	Malignant disease (74)
					Pneumonia (69)
					Influenza (20)
					Bronchitis (16)

Causes of death are shown in the following table:

Cause of death	M.	F.	Total
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	1	-	1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	-	1	1
Other tuberculosis, including late effects	-	1	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm - stomach	5	6	11
Malignant neoplasm - lung, bronchus	27	5	32
Malignant neoplasm - breast	-	14	14
Malignant neoplasm - uterus	-	3	3
Other malignant neoplasms, etc.	25	27	52
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	1	-	1
Diabetes mellitus	1	-	1
Avitaminosis, etc.	-	1	1
Other endocrine etc. diseases	1	2	3
Anaemias	-	1	1
Mental disorders	-	5	5
Meningitis	-	2	2
Other diseases of nervous system etc.	4	4	8
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1	10	11
Hypertensive disease...	12	17	29
Ischaemic heart disease	91	59	150
Other forms of heart disease	14	33	47
Cerebrovascular disease	37	64	101
Other diseases of circulatory system	14	20	34
Influenza	5	15	20
Pneumonia	30	47	77
Bronchitis and emphysema	16	6	22
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	4	4
Peptic ulcer	1	3	4
Appendicitis	2	1	3
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1	1	2
Other diseases of digestive system	2	1	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	-	4
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	-	1	1
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	-	1	1
Congenital anomalies	2	2	4
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	-	1	1
Other causes of perinatal mortality	-	2	2
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	1	5	6
Motor vehicle accidents	7	3	10
All other accidents	1	3	4
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	5	-	5
Total all causes	313	373	686

Maternal Deaths.

There were no maternal deaths in the district during the year.

Infant Deaths.

		1968	1967	1966
		M. F. Total	Total	Total
Deaths under 1 year - legitimate	...	5 3 8	22	17
Deaths under 1 year - illegitimate	...	- 2 2	2	2
Winchester R.D.C. Quinquennial rate (average of five years)	...	- - 17.2	18.0	16.9
England and Wales Quinquennial rate	...	- - 18.9	19.4	20.1

Cause of death	Under 1 week	1 - 4 weeks	1 - 6 months	7 - 12 months
Prematurity	2	-	-	-
Birth Injury	1	-	-	-
Congenital abnormalities ...	1	1	1	-
Infection	-	1	1	1
Intestinal obstruction ...	-	-	1	-
Totals	4	2	3	1

Stillbirths.

	1968	1967	1966
	M. F. Total	Total	Total
Number of births - legitimate	2 8 10	7	14
Number of births - illegitimate	1 - 1	1	4

The causes of death are shown in the following table:

Cause	Male	Female	Total
Macerated foetus	-	-	-
Congenital abnormalities ...	-	-	-
Foetal anoxia	-	1	1
Maternal causes	3	5	8
Other causes	-	-	-
Unknown	-	2	2
Totals	3	8	11

Perinatal Deaths.

	1968	1967	1966
	M. F. Total	Total	Total
Total stillbirths and deaths under one week ...	4 11 15	25	31

B. EPIDEMIOLOGY.

GENERAL HEALTH.

The number of claims in respect of sickness submitted to the Ministry of Social Security for the South-Eastern area (excluding London) showed an increase for the year as compared with the previous two years.

There was a considerable increase in the number for the first four months of the year, particularly in January, but over the next few months there was a steady decline and from May until December the number of claims made each month was about average compared with previous years.

Cancer.

The following table gives the number of deaths during 1968 from cancer in various regions and the ages at death:

	Male	Female	Average age at death	Age range
Lung and bronchus ...	27	5	65	48 - 87
Breast ...	-	14	68	43 - 87
Stomach ...	5	6	77	58 - 89
Colon ...	3	5	63	51 - 84
Prostate ...	8	-	78	67 - 84
Bladder ...	2	1	75	66 - 85
Rectum and anus ...	4	3	65	50 - 85
Uterus, Cervix ...	-	3	61	45 - 69
Oesophagus ...	1	1	80	79 - 81
Pancreas ...	3	4	73	48 - 97
Ovary ...	-	2	51	49 - 53
Tongue ...	1	1	57	48 - 66
Liver ...	1	1	46	13 - 79

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The table below shows the incidence of the commoner infectious diseases over the past five years:

Year	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Influenzal Pneumonia	Measles	Whooping Cough	Puerperal Pyrexia	Polio-myelitis	Erysipelas	Enteric Fever	Cerebral Spinal Fever	Dysentery
1964	-	9	-	269	9	1	1	-	-	-	14
1965	-	16	3	670	37	-	-	1	-	-	38
1966	-	8	1	160	10	-	-	3	-	-	6
1967	-	11	-	853	30	4	-	1	-	-	32
1968	-	1	-	54	13	-	-	1	-	-	49

Measles.

The number of notifications (54) during the year was considerably less than the average over the past five years and compared with 853 in 1967 and 160 in 1966.

Whooping Cough.

Thirteen cases were notified during the year; this compares with thirty in 1967 and ten in 1966.

Scarlet Fever.

Only one case was notified; this is the lowest number ever recorded in the District.

Dysentery and Food Poisoning.

Forty-nine cases were notified during the year; twelve of these occurred in a Children's Diagnostic Unit. Thirty-three cases occurred in twelve families in various parishes at different times of the year and the remaining four cases occurred in four different families in March, June and July. *Shigella sonnei* was the organism concerned in all cases.

Twenty-one cases of food poisoning were notified; Salmonella typhi-murium was the organism concerned in eleven cases which occurred in six families in various parishes. Four members of the same family were affected by food poisoning at Fair Oak and this was found to be due to Salmonella enteritidis; of the remaining six cases, four were due to Salmonella montevideo, one to Salmonella poona and the other to Salmonella panama.

Tuberculosis.

The table below shows the number of cases during the year:

Age Group	Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 14 years ...	-	-	-	1
15 - 24 years ...	-	-	-	-
25 - 44 years ...	1	1	-	-
45 - 64 years ...	1	1	-	-
65 years and over ...	2	1	-	-
Totals ...	4	3	-	1

The following table refers to new cases, cases transferred to the district and mortality during the past five years:

Year	New Cases					Transferred to District					Deaths				
	Pulm.		Non-pulm.		Total	Pulm.		Non-pulm.		Total	Pulm.		Non-pulm.		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1964	7	6	-	1	14	4	4	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	1
1965	10	6	-	-	16	4	5	-	-	8	-	2	1	-	3
1966	7	5	-	-	12	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1
1967	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
1968	4	3	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Smallpox. 488 children received primary vaccination at clinics and surgeries during the year and 148 were re-vaccinated:

Diphtheria. 606 children up to the age of four years and 46 over four years received primary immunisation during the year. In addition, 1,309 were given booster doses.

Polionyelitis. 691 children completed a course of three doses during the year and 939 school children received a fourth dose.

Measles. In May, arrangements were made, as part of a national scheme, to offer immunisation against measles to children who were between their fourth and seventh birthdays and had neither been immunised nor had natural measles. This was the first phase of a plan to offer immunisation to all susceptible children up to and including the age of fifteen years. By the end of the year 1,099 children in this District had been immunised. Towards the end of the year notification was received that the scheme was to be extended up to and including 15-year old children.

Whooping Cough. 607 children were immunised against whooping cough; 597 of these were under five years of age. 367 children received boosting doses.

Tetanus. 651 children received primary immunisation against tetanus and 1,308 received booster injections during the year.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

Children of 13 years and over at three schools in the District were offered B.C.G. vaccination during the year. The table below shows the details:

	Wildern School, Hedge End.	Perins School, Alresford.	Hamble Sec- ondary School.
Forms returned consenting to tuberculin testing and, if necessary, vaccination.	370	171	141
Children tuberculin tested	332	156	148
Children tuberculin positive	49	8	12
Children tuberculin negative	259	144	91
Children vaccinated	258	144	86

C. GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES

HOSPITAL SERVICES.

The majority of the cases in the district requiring hospital or specialist services are referred to the Royal Hampshire County Hospital. This also applies to maternity cases. Patients in the southern parishes, however, are more likely to be referred to the Southampton General Hospital. All these hospitals are administered by the Wessex Regional Hospital Board.

GENERAL PRACTITIONER SERVICE.

The area is covered largely by general practitioners in group practices in Winchester, Southampton and Eastleigh and by smaller group practices in Alresford, Micheldever, Twyford, Hamble, Hedge End and West End.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES.

Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Visiting.

Child Welfare Clinics are held in most of the parishes either weekly, fortnightly or monthly, depending on the population and attendance of mothers and children. These clinics are attended by a Health Visitor and, in most cases, by a Doctor. The attachment scheme, whereby the nursing staff, including a Health Visitor, is attached to a General Practitioner Group has been working satisfactorily.

In addition to the clinics, Health Visitors are informed of the births of all children in their areas and visit and offer help and advice. If accepted, the child is followed up throughout infancy and later in school.

District Nursing.

The annual statistics for nurses' work are shown below:

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
Total cases	1,184	1,162	1,214
Midwifery	232	227	251
General Cases	952	935	963
Total number of visits ...	27,906	27,003	28,748

Home Help Service.

There was an increased demand during the year for the Home Help Service in respect of aged, sick and infirm cases. A total of 232 applications were received and investigated.

Details are as follows:

(a) Number of new applications received:

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
Total received and investigated ...	232	242	208
Number assisted	111	157	129

(b) Summary of cases assisted during the year:

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
Maternity	42	52	42
Emergency sickness	8	8	18
Post hospital	13	15	12
Chronic sickness	25	20	9
Aged, sick and infirm	207	195	168
Others	-	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	295	291	247
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations.

There are no Local Authority Day nurseries in the area, but there are a number of privately conducted nurseries.

Number on register, January 1968	22
Registrations cancelled during year	-
	<hr/>
	22
New registrations during year	5
Number on register, December 1968	<hr/>
	27
	<hr/>

The nurseries are regularly inspected by Health Visitors and are satisfactorily conducted.

Welfare Foods.

Welfare foods are distributed at all Women's Voluntary Services centres and at many village stores.

Old People's Welfare.

The welfare of old people is statutorily under the County Welfare Officer, who administers the service through Area Welfare Officers.

There is also a growing body of voluntary workers in this field and the Hampshire Council of Social Service take an active interest in fostering and co-ordinating the voluntary work for the aged.

There are several clubs scattered in the various parishes and in many, in addition to all the club facilities, chiropody clinics are held and are proving a very useful and popular service.

The Meals on Wheels Service which is administered by the County Welfare Department in conjunction with the Women's Voluntary Service operates in the following areas: Hamble, Hound, Hedge End, West End, Botley, Fair Oak, Kings Worthy, Twyford, Colden Common, Compton, Otterbourne, New Alresford, Old Alresford, Bighton, Easton and Martyr Worthy.

The charge to the recipient is 1s. 6d. a meal and the meal is supplied on three (or in some areas two) days a week.

There has been a steady expansion since the inception of this service in December, 1962.

Health Education.

The Rural Information Service is continuing its activities in the Parishes.

The Health Education Section of the County Medical Department has provided speakers and visual aids for talks to various groups.

National Assistance Act, 1958 - Section 47(i).

It was not found necessary to take any action under the above Act during the year.

D. SANITARY CONDITIONS

Details of this section are contained largely in the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Weather.

The main features of the weather in 1968 were the dry Spring and the generally wet and unsettled weather during the summer months. The total rainfall in the Winchester area for the year was 36.3 inches, which although lower than the previous year was still above the annual average.

The year began with snow showers and frost. February and March were generally dry and cold and April was marked by a very cold spell with the lowest temperatures for thirty years. The following months were very unsettled and September brought heavy rainfall; October and November were comparatively mild and the year ended with cold showers of rain and sleet.

Housing.

64 houses and 24 flats were erected for the Council during the year. In addition, 785 houses were erected by private enterprise.

The total number of houses and flats (873) was the highest number erected in the District in any one year since the war.

The main development was in the parish of Hedge End, but there were also considerable developments in the parishes of Kings Worthy, New Alresford, Littleton, Fair Oak and West End and, to a lesser extent, in Botley, Olivers Battery and Hound.

Water.

Parishes to the north and north-west of Winchester are supplied by Winchester Corporation's mains and the remainder of the District by the Southampton Corporation supply.

The water has been satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the year; a copy of a report of a typical chemical analysis is shown in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector and bacteriological samples submitted for analysis have been satisfactory. None of the water supplied is liable to have plumbo-solvent action; the fluoride content of the Winchester and Southampton supplies is 0.08 and 0.10 parts per million respectively.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Work on the Valley Sewerage Scheme was commenced in March, 1968 and by the end of the year the Consulting Engineers estimated that approximately 40% of the Contract had been completed.

Small extensions were made to various existing sewerage systems during the year, including Brookfield Road, Fair Oak and Smith Grove, Hedge End.

The complete reconstruction of the sewage disposal works at Owslebury was commenced in November.

In May, the extension of the sewerage system at Netley to serve properties in Victoria Road was deferred due to the economic situation but in view of the difficulties being encountered the matter was again considered in November and it was recommended that this extension be carried out as early as possible and provision was to be made in the 1969/70 estimates for the inclusion of this scheme.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND PUBLIC CLEANSING OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1968

July, 1969.

To the Chairman and Members,
Winchester Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to submit my report for the year 1968.

Concern has been expressed in the past that the inspections under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 had not progressed as speedily as was considered desirable. As a result of the Council's previous decision to appoint a further Public Health Inspector it is possible to report that the initial inspection of every such premise in the area is now completed and we are able to concentrate on following up these inspections to ensure that any contraventions are dealt with expeditiously.

The two members of the Royal Navy who are attached to this Authority as Pupil Public Health Inspectors have progressed with their training satisfactorily, Mr. Martinesz having successfully passed his Intermediate Examination during the year. The reports which I have received from the College which they attend indicate that both these pupils are taking every advantage of the facilities which are available to them.

The Caravan Sites Act, 1968 which gives some protection to occupiers of standings on residential sites may be the forerunner of further Legislation which would help to prevent many of the unhappy incidents which have occurred in the past.

In order to prevent delays in time when dealing with statutory action in relation to housing repairs, the Council has delegated power to the Health Committee to serve notices under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957.

I am appreciative of the co-operation and assistance which has been given to me by the Chairman and Members of the Health and other Committees and the Officers of the Council.

E. M. ORGAN.

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Public Cleansing Officer.

LEGISLATION

The following legislation affecting the Public Health Inspectorate became operative during the year:

Civic Amenities Act, 1967: Part III of the Act became operative as from 27th January, 1968 and provides for the establishment by local authorities of places where residents of their area may deposit refuse (other than business refuse) free of charge. The Act also makes it a statutory offence to abandon a motor vehicle on any land without authority and gives local authorities certain powers in relation to the removal of abandoned cars and other refuse.

The Removal and Disposal of Vehicles Regulations, 1968: These make provision for the removal and disposal of vehicles under sections 20, 21 and 22 of the Civic Amenities Act, 1967 and also empower a local authority to remove a vehicle from a road or land in the open air in cases where they have no duty to do so under the above sections of that Act.

Clean Air (Measurement of Grit and Dust) Regulations, 1968: Under section 7 of the Clean Air Act, 1956 occupiers of buildings in which certain furnaces are situated may be directed by the local authority to make and record measurements of the grit and dust emitted from the furnace; these Regulations prescribe the requirements to be observed.

Caravan Sites Act, 1968: Part I of this Act came into operation on 26th August, 1968 and gives a measure of protection for caravan occupiers; it requires that a minimum of four weeks notice shall be given by either side where a residential contract is determinable by notice; it also gives protection to occupiers against eviction and harassment and makes provision for the suspension of eviction orders.

The Petroleum (Inflammable Liquids) Order, 1968: This Order applies certain provisions of the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928 to inflammable substances specified in Part 1 of the Schedule and also to solutions or mixtures containing any of those substances.

The Inflammable Liquids (Conveyance by Road) Regulations, 1968 and the Inflammable Substances (Conveyance by Road) (Labelling) Regulations, 1968: These Regulations require certain precautions, directed principally to the prevention of fire or explosion, to be observed in the conveyance by road of inflammable liquids and require certain notices to be displayed during their conveyance.

Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968 and the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968: These amend the National Health Service Act, 1946 and consolidate, with amendments, all previous Regulations relating to the notification and prevention of infectious diseases (except the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925); changes and additions are made to the list of diseases which are to be notified.

In addition to the above, the Home Office issued a new Model Code of Principles of Construction and Licensing Conditions in respect petroleum installations, which amongst other things, recommended that certificates in respect of electrical equipment should be submitted annually and also made certain recommendations in respect of unattended self-service stations.

VISITS

The following table shows the number of visits made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year:

Drainage	...	...	1,195	Food stalls and			
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	15	street vendors	...	22	
Offensive				Slaughterhouses	...	27	
accumulations	...	...	60	Meat inspection	...	162	
Rats and mice	...	...	26	Inspection of foodstuffs		129	
Insect pests	...	...	40	Other food premises	...	145	
Ponds, ditches, etc.	...	...	38	Water supplies	...	73	
Atmospheric pollution	...	...	113	Visits, etc. sampling	...	99	
Offices, Shops and				Farms	...	44	
Railway Premises	...	...	287	Housing - Housing Acts	...	499	
Factories	...	...	33	Housing - Public Health			
Outworkers' premises	...	...	10	Acts	...	157	
Noise abatement	...	...	64	Houses in multiple			
Animal Boarding				occupation	...	3	
Establishments	...	...	13	Caravans, etc.	...	264	
Keeping of Animals	...	...	50	Filthy or verminous			
Bakeries	...	...	10	premises	...	10	
Butchers	...	...	25	Improvement Grants	...	157	
Fried fish premises	...	...	25	Miscellaneous			
Grocers and				housing inspections	...	157	
Greengrocers	...	...	125	Infectious diseases and			
Dairies and				food poisoning	...	692	
Milk Distributors	...	...	20	Petrol installations	...	385	
Ice-cream premises	...	...	16	Miscellaneous inspections		396	
Hotels, Restaurants,				Refuse	...	140	
Cafes, etc.	...	...	74	Litter	...	48	
Licensed premises	...	...	64	Oil pollution, beaches	...	12	

HOUSING

Housing Allocation Scheme

Details, as compared with 1967, are as follows:

			<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
(a)	New Council houses and flats	... ..	87	81
(b)	Number of "live applications for accommodation at 31st December	... ..	1,282	1,296

Provision of new houses and flats

64 houses and 24 flats have been erected for the Council during the year in the undermentioned parishes:

Kings Worthy (including 24 flats)	...	...	...	...	73
Botley	...	...	...	...	10
Hursley	...	...	...	...	5

In addition, 785 houses were erected by private enterprise during the year in the undermentioned parishes:

Hedge End	...	...	267	Compton	...	...	5
New Alresford	...	...	85	Bramdean	...	...	4
Littleton	...	...	79	Kilmeston	...	...	3
Fair Oak	...	...	74	Itchen Stoke	...	...	3
West End	...	...	61	Northington	...	...	2
Olivers Battery	...	...	33	Old Alresford	...	...	2
Botley	...	...	28	Owslebury	...	...	2
Hound	...	...	28	Cheriton	...	...	1
Kings Worthy	...	...	20	Headbourne Worthy	...	...	1
Colden Common	...	...	19	Hursley	...	...	1
Hamble	...	...	18	Micheldever	...	...	1
Wonston	...	...	16	Otterbourne	...	...	1
Bursledon	...	...	13	Tichborne	...	...	1
Itchen Valley	...	...	9	Twyford	...	...	1
Bishops Sutton	...	...	7				

The following table shows the number of houses built for the Council since 1945 and the number of huts now in occupation:

Parish	Houses	Flats	Prefabs	Total	Huts
Bighton ...	4	-	-	4	-
Bishops Sutton ...	10	-	-	10	-
Botley ...	95	16	-	111	4
Bramdean ...	20	-	-	20	-
Bursledon ...	312	136	-	448	-
Cheriton ...	14	-	-	14	-
Colden Common ...	60	20	8	88	-
Compton ...	48	25	-	73	-
Crawley ...	8	-	-	8	-
Fair Oak ...	81	40	-	121	-
Hamble ...	134	24	50	208	-
Hedge End ...	192	-	20	212	8
Hound ...	290	10	62	362	-
Hursley ...	23	-	-	23	-
Itchen Stoke and Ovington ...	6	-	-	6	-
Itchen Valley ...	22	-	-	22	-
Kilmeston ...	10	-	-	10	-
Kings Worthy ...	228	66	-	294	-
Littleton ...	15	-	-	15	-
Micheldever ...	35	9	-	44	-
New Alresford ...	163	32	10	205	-
Old Alresford ...	24	-	-	24	-
Otterbourne ...	22	12	-	34	-
Owslebury ...	36	16	-	52	-
Sparsholt ...	38	8	-	46	-
Twyford ...	55	12	-	67	-
West End ...	142	40	-	182	-
Wonston ...	59	16	-	75	-
Totals ...	2,146	482	150	2,778	12

Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses

Progress in dealing with unfit dwellings has continued as in previous years.

The number which have been reconditioned to the high standard required is encouraging, since in many of these cases the original charm of the locality is unaltered.

That this aspect of housing is a continuing problem which will remain is seen from the fact that at the end of the year there were 171 dwellings which will require consideration.

The following table shows the action taken during the year in respect of unfit dwellings:

Number of Demolition Orders made	...	...	...	13
Number of Closing Orders made	...	...	...	10
Number of Undertakings given not to permit use of dwellings for human habitation	...	...	...	9
Number of properties reconditioned following Statutory action under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	14

The following table shows the number of houses which have been demolished, the number of unfit houses closed and the number of unfit houses made fit during the year:

1. HOUSES DEMOLISHED			
	Number	Displaced	
		Persons	Families
<u>In Clearance Areas:</u> ...	-	-	-
<u>Not in Clearance Areas:</u>			
Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Sec. 16 or Sec. 17 (1), Housing Act, 1957. ...	12	20	8
2. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED			
Under Sec. 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957 and Sec. 26, Hsg. Act, 1961. ...	19	31	14
Parts of buildings closed under Sec. 18, Housing Act, 1957 ...	-	-	-

3. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT				
			By Owner	By L.A.
After informal action by Local Authority	...	...	-	-
After formal notice under:				
(a) Public Health Acts	...	...	-	-
(b) Sec. 9 & 16, Housing Act, 1957	...	...	3	-
After determination of Demolition Order (Sec. 24, Housing Act, 1957)	...	...	3	-
After determination of Closing Order (Sec. 27, Housing Act, 1957)	...	...	8	-

Although every effort is made to persuade owners or persons responsible to carry out the necessary repairs to abate a nuisance or unsatisfactory condition, it is not always possible to achieve the desired result and it was found necessary in four instances during the year to resort to Statutory action, as follows:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Dampness to walls.)

2. Dampness to walls.)

3. <u>Unsatisfactory drainage.</u>)

4. Unsatisfactory drainage.) | In these two cases, although other repairs had been carried out to the properties as a result of informal notices, the dampness to the walls had not been remedied and it was necessary to take statutory action under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

These concerned two owner-occupied properties; statutory notices under Section 39, Public Health Act, 1936 were unable to be complied with by the owner-occupiers for financial reasons; the Council arranged for the provision of a satisfactory system of drainage by executing the work in default and recovered the cost by agreeing to its payment in instalments. |
|--|--|

The following is a summary of the defects remedied during the year as a result of formal or informal notices:

Defective chimney stacks ...	1	Defective doors ...	7
Leaking roofs ...	2	Defective staircases ...	1
Broken/missing slates ...	4	Broken/rotted floorboards ...	9
Leaking/broken guttering ...	4	Broken concrete floors ...	2
Defective rainwater pipes ...	2	Defective skirting boards ...	2
Defective brickwork to walls	3	Insanitary sinks ...	1
Defective pointing to walls	2	Defective drainage ...	2
Dampness to walls ...	18	Overflowing cesspools ...	3
Defective wall plaster ...	11		
Dampness to ceilings ...	10	<u>Sanitary accommodation:</u>	
Defective ceiling plaster ...	8		
Defective window sills ...	1	Defective walls ...	1
Defective window frames ...	11	Defective windows ...	1
Defective sashes and cords	4	Defective floors ...	1

Improvement Grants

The effort which is made to ensure that suitable properties are provided with the necessary amenities and brought to a satisfactory state of repair has continued as can be seen from the figures shown below.

There must be some satisfaction in relation to the number of tenanted properties which have benefitted, even having regard to the reduction in the number compared with the previous year.

The same sense of satisfaction cannot, however, be expressed when one regards the whole aspect of housing in the area and the number of dwellings which could benefit by this legislation.

			<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>Total over last 5 years</u>
Applications received ...	...	...	45	66	314
Applications approved ...	...	...	40	50	280
Applications withdrawn by applicants			5	16	34
Total visits made in connection with Improvement Grants ...	...	...	157	175	934
Grants made to:					
Owner-occupied properties ...	...	...	20	20	120
Tenanted properties ...	...	...	26	53	211

Caravans

Fourteen privately-owned licensed sites provide facilities for 563 residential caravans. One of these sites, in addition, caters for holiday caravans and tents during the summer months.

The three sites provided and administered by this Authority provide facilities for a further 214 residential caravans and for 24 short-stay caravans.

Water closets are provided on every site and a high percentage of the standings have individual water closets. Each of the standings for the residential caravans above-mentioned have electricity available and are provided with waste water gullies connected to suitable drainage systems.

During the year one privately-owned site was re-designed and brought up to modern standards to cater for 25 caravans.

The total number of residential caravans in the District is approximately 800.

The Council has continued with its policy of re-housing the semi-static gypsies and it is anticipated that the few remaining in this Rural District will be housed during the coming year.

OFFICIAL SEARCHES

The practice of submitting written reports from this Department on all official searches on land and buildings was continued and during the year 2,354 applications were dealt with in this manner.

WATER SUPPLY

Mains Supplies

A number of parishes on the north and north-western boundaries of Winchester City are supplied by them with mains water; the mains supply to the remaining parishes in the rural district is provided by Southampton Corporation.

Samples from these supplies are submitted regularly for bacteriological and chemical analyses and reports received on these samples have shown them to be satisfactory. A copy of the Analyst's report on the water supplied by Winchester Corporation is shown below:

Physical Examination

Colour - Hazen units: Less than 5 Taste: normal
Appearance: Clear and bright Odour: normal

General Chemical Examination (in parts per million)

Reaction (ph value)	7.6	Total Alkalinity	
Free carbon dioxide (as CO ₂)	5	as (CaCO ₃)	220
Free and saline Nitrogen (as N) ..	0.04	Oxygen absorbed from	
Albuminoid Nitrogen (as N)	0.02	N/80 permanganate in	
Nitrous Nitrogen (as N)	0.01	4 hrs. at 27°C	0.05
Nitric Nitrogen (as N)	4.50	Total dissolved	
Total hardness by E.D.T.A.		Solids at 180°C	305
method (as CaCO ₃)	240	Free Chlorine	Nil
Temporary hardness	220		
Permanent hardness	20		

Mineral Analysis (in parts per million)

Calcium as Ca	95	Silicate as SiO ₂	14
Magnesium as Mg	1.0	Iron as Fe	0.15
Sodium as Na	8	Lead as Pb.	< 0.05
Carbonate as CO ₃	132	Copper as Cu	< 0.05
Chloride as Cl	12	Zinc as Zn	0.05
Sulphate as SO ₄	6	Fluorine as F.	0.08
Nitrate as NO ₃	20	Detergent	Absent
Nitrite as NO ₂	< 0.05		

Microscopical appearance - no visible suspended matter.

Observation: The sample was of excellent quality and free from any pollution or contamination.

Well Supplies

19 samples of water obtained from wells have been submitted for analysis; reports on four of these showed them to be unsatisfactory.

After investigation and treatment, subsequent samples from two of the wells were found to be satisfactory; the property served by the third well was the subject of Demolition Order procedure and arrangements were made for the property served by the remaining well to be connected to a mains supply.

Proposed Extension of Mains Supply

An investigation concerning the provision of a mains supply to serve 57 properties in the Micheldever Station area was completed during the year and a scheme has now been approved for the necessary extension of the mains to serve this area.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Milk

Sampling. 36 samples of raw and pasteurised milk were submitted for analysis during the year and reports received on these show them to be satisfactory.

General. A number of complaints were investigated during the year; in two instances it was decided to institute legal proceedings. The first concerned milk delivered in a bottle in which an area of green discolouration was evident on the inner surface of the bottle; dark suspended particles were also apparent in the milk. The Magistrates' Court imposed a fine of £20. The second case also concerned the delivery of milk in a bottle which had a dark substance, resembling cement, adhering firmly to the interior of the glass; in this instance a fine of £25 was imposed.

(b) Meat and Other Foods

Details of meat and other foods condemned as unsound during the year are as follows:

Meat at slaughterhouse	...	...	1,378 lbs.
Meat at wholesale premises		...	1,011 lbs.
Canned meats	...	...	657 lbs.
Cooked meat and meat products		...	12 lbs.
Other canned food	...	...	661 lbs.
Other food	...	...	51 lbs.

Slaughterhouse

The following table shows the number of carcasses and offal inspected and the number condemned in whole or in part at the one slaughterhouse operating in this Authority's area:

	Cattle (excluding cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	11	88	54	30	40
Number inspected	11	88	54	30	40
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticercus</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	1	2	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	35	4	1	9
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticercus	-	40.0	9.2	10.0	25.0
Tuberculosis only	-	-	-	-	1
Cysticercus only	-	-	-	-	-

A number of complaints regarding foodstuffs were received and investigated during the year and in three cases it was decided to take legal proceedings.

The first case concerned a piece of wood, $1\frac{1}{4}$ " x $\frac{1}{4}$ ", tapered at one end, which had been found in a raspberry pie; the purchaser suffered actual damage to her mouth when commencing to eat the pie. The firm concerned were fined £25.

The second case concerned the presence of mould in a lemon-filled sponge cake; it was apparent on investigation that the retailer had little or no knowledge in the rotation of stock with the result that the article had long since exceeded its shelf life. The Magistrates imposed a fine of £2 with £3. 3. Od. costs.

Packaged cheese in which mould growth had taken place to a considerable extent was the subject of the remaining incident; from discussion with the retailer it was again obvious that stock rotation had not been given sufficient attention. A fine of £10 was imposed.

Ice-cream

Seventeen samples of ice-cream were submitted for analysis; reports received on these showed them to be in the following provisional grades:

<u>Grade I</u>	<u>Grade II</u>	<u>Grade III</u>	<u>Grade IV</u>
15	2	-	-

Owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice-cream, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the result of any single sample; judgement should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that over a six-month period, 80% of a vendor's samples should fall into Grades I or II, not more than 20% in Grade III and none in Grade IV.

Egg Pasteurisation Plants

There are no egg pasteurisation plants situated within this District.

Sampling of Food

The Hampshire County Council is the sampling authority under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. I am indebted to Mr. J. S. Preston, Chief Sampling Officer under the Act for the following details as to substances sampled within this district during the year.

A total of 146 samples were procured within this Rural District.

Milk Samples

101 samples of milk, including 23 of Channel Islands, were obtained, all being satisfactory with regard to fat and solids-not-fat content.

Legal proceedings were, however, taken against a dairy company in respect of a bottle of milk delivered to a school, a fragment of ferrous metal being in suspension in the milk. Other bottles included in the delivery were in a dirty condition internally. The case resulted in a fine of £10 being imposed, in addition to an order for the payment of £9. 19. 0d. costs.

Miscellaneous Samples

45 samples of articles other than milk were obtained but only one was the subject of an adverse report. This related to a tin of Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce, the label of which implied the presence of added protein, a claim not considered to be justified as the amount of protein was not greater than that normally present in such a product. The matter was referred to the packers with a view to suitable amendment.

General

In addition to the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, the usual attention was given to the labels and descriptions of food and drugs under the provisions of the Labelling of Food Order and the Pharmacy and Medicines Act. No complaint of consequence occurred but certain omissions affecting labelling requirements were brought to the notice of the persons responsible.

FOOD HYGIENE

The following table shows the type of business carried on from premises in the District:

Provisions	...	...	121	Fried Fish Shops	...	...	5
Greengrocery	...	...	59	Cafes	...	...	19
Sweets	...	...	77	Hotels	...	...	16
Butchers	...	...	24	Public Houses	...	...	84
Bakers	...	...	18	Off Licences	...	...	9
Fishmongers	...	...	5	Chemists	...	...	9

Premises registered under Food and Drugs Acts:

Ice-cream	174	Preserved foods	24
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Informal notices were served during the year upon the occupiers of various food premises where inspection revealed defects, as shown in the following table:

	Shops	Cafes, Restaur- ants	Hotels and Licensed Premises	Total
Provision of:				
Wash hand basins	8	2	2	12
Sinks	3	-	4	7
Constant supplies of hot water	16	2	2	20
Hand washing notices ...	29	3	16	48
Soap, towels and/or nailbrushes	13	3	9	25
Lockers for clothing ...	7	1	-	8
First aid materials ...	21	3	9	33
Lighting Improvement ...	4	-	1	5
Ventilation Improvement ...	4	1	-	5
Repair/cleanliness of walls, floors, etc.	59	12	30	101
Cleanliness of apparatus ...	8	9	-	17
Cleanliness of food preparation tables and shelving ...	9	11	11	31
Protection of food from contamination ...	1	-	-	1
Provision of proper refuse storage containers ...	8	2	3	13
<u>Sanitary accommodation:</u>				
Cleanliness	4	1	4	9
Lighting	6	-	-	6
Repair of roofs, walls, etc.	1	2	3	6
Additional accommodation provided ...	-	-	1	1
Other improvements ...	5	3	-	8

PETROLEUM

220 inspections of premises storing petroleum spirit or mixtures have been made during the year. Eight new installations were licensed, six for the storage of petroleum spirit and two for petroleum mixtures.

Details of the total number of premises licensed and the gallonage stored are as follows:

Number of premises on register	...	...	163
Number of petroleum spirit licences	...	...	154
Number of petroleum mixtures licences	...	...	9
Petroleum spirit gallonage licensed	...	...	39,073,124
Petroleum mixtures gallonage stored	...	...	2,382,303

17 tanks were tested during the year. New tanks and tanks due for testing have been dealt with; in some cases this has meant work over a period of three to four days with, of necessity, two visits a day.

Two petroleum tanks have been put temporarily out of use during the year. In such cases it is necessary to ensure that the tanks are not left holding an explosive vapour, but in each instance the complete filling of the tank with water is necessary.

Six other tanks have been put permanently out of use and, in these cases, it is necessary either to ensure its complete removal from the ground, the void filled in and consolidated or, alternatively, the tank can be completely filled in with a cement slurry. There is considerable care to be taken when dealing with a tank in such a manner. It must be ensured that no voids are left in which isolated pockets of an explosive petroleum oxygen mixture can remain and such pipelines as are connected to the tank must be properly disconnected and the point of connection effectively sealed.

During the year the Home Office issued a new Model Code in respect of Petroleum installations and amongst other things, recommended that certificates in respect of electrical equipment should be submitted annually instead of five yearly.

Having considered these recommendations, the Council has instructed that all future licences issued shall contain a condition requiring that all electrical equipment shall be inspected and tested by the Southern Electricity Board and a copy of the certificate which they issue shall be sent to the Council.

The new Model Code now also includes recommendations regarding the establishment of unattended self-service stations. This meets a growing need since the major petroleum companies seem to be favouring this type of installation and the recommendations now enable a Local Authority to license such an installation with a degree of confidence that its use will not endanger either the public using the station or the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

FACTORIES

Inspections, Defects Found and Outworkers

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	No. of Inspect- ions (3)	No. of written notices (4)	No. of Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sects. 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	20	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority	149	31	4	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	-	-	-	-
Totals	169	33	4	-

2. Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars (1)	Cases in which defects found				Prose- cutions insti- tuted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Sanitary Conveniences</u>					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	7	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Other Offences</u>	4	4	1	-	-
Totals	11	11	1	-	-

3. Outwork:

Nature of Work (1)	No. of Outworkers in August list (2)	No. of defaults in sending lists (3)	Prosecutions under Column (3) (4)	Work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing } Making Apparel } etc.	24	-	-	-	-	-
Other trades	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	24	-	-	-	-	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The following tables show the number of premises in this District registered under the Act, the number inspected during the year and the numbers employed in the various classes of workplaces:

Class of Premises	Registered premises		
	Registered during the year	No. registered at end of year	No. receiving general inspection during year
Offices	16	102	22
Retail Shops	29	160	43
Wholesale shops, warehouses ...	1	7	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ...	5	66	5
Fuel storage depots	-	2	-
Totals	51	337	71

(a) Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors
to registered premises 287

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	1,440
Retail Shops	638
Wholesale departments, warehouses	65
Catering establishments open to the public	363
Canteens	124
Fuel storage depots	4
Total	2,634
Total Males	1,346
Total Females	1,288

(b) Number of Exemptions ... 1 (Sanitary Conveniences (Sec.9)).

The inspection of premises under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 continued expeditiously. The main responsibilities for this work have been allocated to one Inspector and this has proved to be of considerable value in achieving a "standard" over the whole district particularly in dealing with the initial inspection of premises not registered with the Authority but nevertheless coming within the jurisdiction of the Act. I am pleased to report that during the course of the year the initial inspections of all premises in the district were completed and each District Public Health Inspector is now able to deal with the inspection of new premises and registrations which arise in his own particular area.

In the course of the year 287 visits were made to premises and many of the visits were to retail shops. With the continuing development of new housing estates in the Winchester Rural District new shopping precincts have been the source of many new registrations in the past year.

Cleanliness

The general level of cleanliness was found to be satisfactory in the majority of premises.

Heating

Offices - Usually satisfactory but on occasion inadequate ventilation in association with excessive heat gave rise to complaint.

Shops - The majority of the shops are able to maintain the minimum statutory level of 60.8°F. but difficulty arises in the selling area of shops where doors frequently opening cause temperatures to fluctuate.

Thermometers - Very few shops were found to have this provision but office accommodation was usually supplied with same.

Ventilation

Generally satisfactory to shops. Insufficient in several offices including offices sited in relatively modern accommodation.

Washing Facilities

Facilities in the main were found to be satisfactory. Several premises were found to be lacking in a supply of running hot water although water heaters were provided. Towels and soap are often missing from premises where facilities are also used by the general public.

Drinking Water

This was found to be generally provided, but in three instances the sole supply was sited at a wash hand basin situated within a W.C. cubicle.

Overcrowding

Three cases of overcrowding occurred in larger office accommodation, but this was alleviated by re-allocation of offices.

Lighting

In approximately 10% of the premises inspected the lighting was found to be below standard. Stairways, passages, store rooms and cellars constituted those parts of the premises in the majority of cases where unsatisfactory intensity of light was found to exist. This low standard appears to have been unnoticed by those affected and only when the standard is raised do they appreciate the considerable difference and reduction in eye strain.

Sanitary Accommodation

Many older premises have external water closets and several have been required to be provided with additional lighting and again in many cases repair work has been necessary to improve facilities. It is still considered that insufficient attention is generally given to the cleansing maintenance of sanitary accommodation.

Seats for Sedentary Workers

Satisfactory seats were found to be provided to shop premises. Many offices have been provided with very suitable chairs for staff engaged in specialist duties e.g. fully adjustable chairs for typists.

First Aid

The majority of premises were supplied with first aid boxes but approximately 30% had inadequate materials. One has the general impression that on using items of first aid equipment no thought is given to its replacement.

Accommodation for Clothing

All premises complied with the Act but the provision was of a poor standard; in some cases improvement in arrangements has been achieved.

Floors, Stairs and Passages

Cables draped across floors, mainly in office accommodation, continue to be a potential hazard and problem. Many stairs and passages are found to be poorly lighted.

Dangerous Machinery

In general new machinery appearing in shops and offices is satisfactorily guarded, but some small slicing machines and some older machines were found to be difficult to guard satisfactorily. In practice it has been found that the guards for many older machines are unobtainable from the Manufacturers and the shopkeeper is involved in obtaining a suitable guard from a local engineer.

Information to Employees

In only approximately 10% of premises was the Abstract of the Act found to be posted.

Contraventions

The number of contraventions found under the various Sections of the Act were as follows:

Cleanliness	...	...	44	Clothing Accommodation	...	11
Overcrowding	...	...	2	Sitting facilities	...	2
Temperature	...	...	39	Floors, passages and stairs		16
Ventilation	...	...	9	Fencing exposed parts of		
Lighting	...	...	17	machinery	...	12
Sanitary conveniences	...		29	First Aid -		
Washing facilities	...		21	General provisions	...	48
Supply of drinking water			4	Other contraventions	...	44

NOISE ABATEMENT

A number of complaints were received and investigated during the year and steps were taken to abate or reduce the amount of noise where it was considered to be excessive.

Of particular interest is the nuisance which existed at a Flour Mill and which formed the subject of some comment in the annual report for 1967. It was only after protracted discussions were held following an investigation by the Institute of Sound and Vibration Research, Southampton University, that agreement was reached on the type of silencers to be fitted to the offending motors and further investigation showed a considerable reduction in the noise level making further action by the Council unnecessary.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963
'PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The Veterinary Surgeons appointed by the Council to assist in the implementation of this legislation have throughout the year continued to work in close liaison with the Public Health Inspectorate and some considerable progress has been made in achieving the standards at establishments which were envisaged when the legislation became operative. It was, however, necessary for proceedings to be instituted against one kennel owner for non-compliance with the conditions attached to the licence which had been issued. The Court, in finding for the defendant, indicated that they were not satisfied with the generality of the condition and as a result of this the Council reconsidered the specific wording of each condition and revised the Schedules of Conditions which were attached to licences for issue at the end of the year.

I wish to record my appreciation of the co-operation which has been received from Mr. J. F. Fawcett, M.R.C.V.S. and Mr. D. I. Davies, M.R.C.V.S.

RODENT AND INSECT CONTROL

The staff operating this service consists of the Rodent Officer, Deputy Rodent Officer and two operatives.

General surveys of areas were made and treatments carried out in accordance with the following policy:

Domestic premises	-	free of charge
Business premises	-	on a rechargeable basis
Agricultural premises	-	generally on contract agreements.

Details are as follows:

Net Costs of Service

The net cost of the service over the past five years is as follows:

1964/65	...	...	...	...	£3,018
1965/66	...	...	...	...	£3,236
1966/67	...	...	...	...	£3,259
1967/68	...	...	...	...	£3,845
1968/69*	...	...	...	...	£3,660

Income from Treatments

Year	Agricultural Premises	Business Premises	Local Authority Premises	Total
1964/65	£1,100	£269	£169	£1,538
1965/66	£1,071	£318	£58	£1,447
1966/67	£1,400	£300	£120	£1,820
1967/68	£1,665	£300	£200	£2,165
1968/69*	£1,680	£310	£210	£2,200

* Estimated

The number of inspections and treatments carried out during the year is shown in the following table:

Type of Property	Inspections made	Treatments carried out
Local Authority's Properties	191	119
Dwelling houses	2,375	1,417
Business properties	640	283
Agricultural properties	1,394	751
Totals	4,600	2,570

Wasps

The number of complaints received relating to wasps' nests was 38; each complaint was dealt with immediately and resulted in the destruction of the wasps and removal of the nests.

Flies, cockroaches, etc.

Ten treatments were carried out at premises where the occupiers were unable to cope with them.

Fleas

Three treatments were carried out at dwelling houses.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The progress during the fourth year of the paper sack installation has not been maintained at the speed anticipated in the overall scheme and it is most improbable that by the end of the financial year (31st March, 1969) we shall have completed the parish of Hedge End. The rate of installation during the coming year will need to be considerably increased to complete the five year programme on time and a number of steps will need to be taken to this end. Every effort will thus be made to ensure that the completion date is as originally anticipated in the five year estimate.

The sale of stands continues at a high rate and now includes requests from occupiers who have used wall mounted fittings for periods in excess of one year.

With the continued development of plastic sacks it became evident that the opportunity should be taken to examine the type of holder which we used, particularly in view of the difficulties which were experienced during the plastic sack pilot scheme which was completed in 1967. Suggestions were examined in an attempt to modify the existing head units but were discarded on the basis of (1) cost, (2) probable life of the modification. It was decided to use a completely different type of holder with backplate fixings modified to fit the stands available for purchase since it is important that these remain a standard item.

The parish of West End is now supplied completely with holders to take plastic sacks and having dealt with the usual difficulties which follow the installation it now appears to be progressing satisfactorily and it can be anticipated that its extension to other parishes will enable a reduction in the future sack costs.

There has also been an increase in the sale of guards, probably caused by the fact that the denser the development the greater are the numbers of domestic pets whose nocturnal enquiring instincts continue undiminished.

The steady growth in the number of householders requiring more than one sack has been maintained and is continuing evidence of the change in the nature of refuse. It still causes some surprise, however, when the volume of refuse collected after the Christmas, Easter and Whitsun vacations is viewed in retrospect. Whereas the weeks following Christmas used to be the main period when collection became disrupted by the additional volume, the same difficulties are met with following Easter and Whitsun. One example of this was the collection on the Kings Worthy/Itchen Valley round where thirteen loads were collected after Easter instead of the normal eleven loads.

Refuse Collection

The vehicle fleet engaged on this work consists of:

- Two 25-yard rear-loading (semi-dustless) freighters with power presses.
- Two 32-yard rear-loading (semi-dustless) freighters with power presses.
- Two 50-yard rear-loading freighters (Continuous loading).
- Two 3-ton tipping vehicles.
- Nine 5-ton tipping vehicles.

Four new 5-ton Bedford tipping vehicles were purchased during the year and whilst delivery date was promised for the 1st April, delivery of the first of these vehicles did not take place until June. Two replaced two S & D 25-yard freighters, one was an additional vehicle and one was purchased to maintain the special collections which, as will be seen in a later part of this report, have increased considerably. Because of the late delivery of these vehicles it was necessary to tax and insure the two 25-yard freighters which were to be disposed of. The repair and spares position regarding these specialised vehicles has caused considerable concern over the last few years and on a number of occasions reports to this effect have been made to the Committee. It was then regarded necessary to hold the two freighters in reserve and I am sure without their intermittent use the collection service operated by this Council would have grossly deteriorated.

The total number of new dwellings which have been absorbed into the existing service over the past five years is as follows:

1964	-	841
1965	-	717
1966	-	512
1967	-	813
1968	-	873
Total	-	<u>3,756</u>

At the end of the year the following parishes were receiving a weekly refuse collection by the paper sack method:

Abbotts Barton	Crawley	New Alresford
Beauworth	Fair Oak	Northington
Bighton	Headbourne Worthy	Old Alresford
Bishops Sutton	Hursley	Olivers Battery
Botley (part)	Itchen Stoke and	Otterbourne
Bramdean	Ovington	Owslebury
Cheriton	Itchen Valley	Sparsholt
Chilcomb	Kilmeston	Tichborne
Colden Common	Kings Worthy	Twyford
Compton	Littleton	West End
	Micheldever	Wonston

Labour

The difficulties with the labour aspect of this service have continued unabated throughout the year and the previous decision not to require a sick certificate in respect of a period of one day has resulted in increased short-term sickness. Letters were sent to a number of employees during the year drawing their attention to the frequency of this sickness and advising them that if this continued the Authority would have no alternative but to revert to the original requirement of a certificate in respect of any one day's sickness in their particular case. This increase can be seen in the following figures which compare the years 1966, 1967 and 1968, 1966 being the year in which the one-day sick certificate requirement was in force.

Working weeks lost

<u>Year</u>	<u>Sickness</u>	<u>Absence</u>
1966	78.0	40.4
1967	142.0	-
1968	145.0	-

It will be seen from the above table, coupled with the difficulty in recruiting labour for the service, that the problems of maintaining the collection service have stayed with us.

Special Collections

This service has continued on a "free of charge" basis throughout the District and resulted in 907 collections being made - an average in excess of 17 per week. This compares with 779 collections the previous year - an increase of 16% and indicates the need for this service to expand in order to meet the increasing demand.

It continues to be far more economical, apart from any aesthetic consideration, to collect such unwanted items at their point of production rather than employ labour removing it from countryside ditches and roadside hedges.

In addition a service is given to such events as Parish Fetes, scouts and guides camps, caravan rallies, etc. which take place in this area by providing sack units during the period of their stay. From letters received from the organisers these arrangements are appreciated. During the year under review, 54 units were loaned for 9 such occasions.

Litter

The Litter patrol which is one unit of a driver and 5-cwt. van has continued to operate satisfactorily, although the delay which occurs between notification of deposited litter and its clearance has unfortunately extended quite considerably. This is due to increased notification of litter by the general public and increased use of the countryside as a dumping ground. Although it was intended to operate a second litter patrol unit during the year the financial climate unfortunately prevented its operation. With the increase in the number of lay-bys in the area and their increased use by the general public, the standard of clearance has not in all cases been as high as could be wished.

47.4 tons of litter (as compared with 43.5 tons in 1967) were collected by the litter patrol van, which systematically tours the whole district.

The continuation of the special collection service, allied to the arrangements which have been made for the reception of refuse etc. at the disposal point at Fair Oak covering times outside normal working hours and which were advertised in the local press still provides a service which makes it unnecessary to provide local dumps for misuse by all and sundry.

Abandoned Cars

The attempts to arrange for the removal and disposal of unwanted cars through scrap merchants has been anything but successful. Repeatedly agreements have been made only to break down after a short time. Scrap metal firms quickly lose interest in anything but the heavy metals and consequently, having removed what is valuable, they are reluctant to fulfil their part of the agreement by removing the shells.

The South Hampshire Working Party for Refuse Disposal has set up a Committee to consider the general problem and to hold discussions with the major organisations in the scrap metal field. It is to be hoped that progress will be made and a reasonable solution found which will enable Authorities to participate in joint schemes if necessary to channel this material back into the steel industry. Even if this is done, it will still leave the problem of collecting unwanted and abandoned cars and placing them on approved sites for storage.

The service provided to ratepayers which enables them to request the Council to remove any unwanted cars which they have on their premises has been increasingly used during the year but its operation has not been as successful as it was envisaged due to the difficulties which have been mentioned previously with regard to the arrangements made with the scrap merchants.

Refuse Disposal

The disposal of all household refuse from dwellings in this area and Eastleigh Borough Council's area continued at Knowle Lane, Fair Oak.

In an effort to increase the tipping capacity of the site, further extraction of sand took place in conjunction with a contractor. The small additional capacity gained is of considerable value in the attempt to prolong the life of the tip until mechanical disposal is available.

The estimated volume of refuse received at the tip during the year was 263,574 cubic yards, which compares with an estimated total of 212,811 cubic yards the previous year.

Income received from private firms in respect of tipping fees during the year shows an increase of approximately £800 as compared with 1967.

The Report of the South Hampshire Refuse Disposal Study was published and was accepted by the Council. The recommendation regarding the siting of an incinerator to deal with the major part of the refuse from this Authority's area and Eastleigh's area is confirmed at Poles Lane, Otterbourne as being the nearest economic site to the optimum position located by the Local Government Operational Research Unit in their computer study of the area as a whole.

With the declining amount of tipping space available and the necessity to plan for future years it can only be hoped that the necessary arrangements will proceed with some degree of speed to ensure a smooth transition from controlled tipping to mechanical disposal.

Salvage

The use of transparent plastic sacks for the collection of salvage continued throughout the year; the use of these sacks ensures that paper, rags, etc. are kept dry even if some delay occurs in collection and salvage is more easily handled by the collectors.

Income from the sale of salvage during the financial year 1968-69 totalled £5,054 as compared with £3,525 for 1967-68.

During the year five trailers for use in the collection of salvage were purchased.

Oil Pollution

The awareness of the problems associated with oil pollution on the beaches generally around the country which were highlighted by the "Torrey Canyon" disaster resulted in considerable attention being paid to setting up a proper organisation to deal with similar or lesser degrees of pollution and this action can only be of inestimable benefit to everyone concerned.

Although we, as a Local Authority, have in the past tried to deal with pollution of the beaches for which we are responsible, it has tended to be a rather hit and miss affair and the early warning system which was originally set up operated in such a manner that on a number of occasions pollution was found to exist of which we had received no notification.

The arrangements which form the basis of the scheme drawn up by the Hampshire County Council in which all the other Coastal Authorities have indicated their willingness to participate provides for the revision of the early warning system to make it effective and the facilities to provide adequate backing to any District Council engaged on clearing pollution from their beaches, if the pollution is of such an extent as to overwhelm the District Council's forces. The effectiveness of the early warning system now in force has already shown itself by a number of telephone calls after hours both during the evening and over the week-end which I have received and which have necessitated my visiting the beaches at subsequent intervals to ensure that no pollution has occurred.

